the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with rules. The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), Nagpur earlier know as the Department of Explosives, is the implementing agency for the said standards/norms for fire crackers.

The officers of PESO at Sivakasi are constantly monitoring the prescribed sound level norms of firework items by inspecting licensed manufacturing premises, drawing the samples of various firework items and testing the samples. It is reported that a few samples in respect of 12 firework manufacturers, wherein the sound level was found exceeding the prescribed limit, action to stop manufacturing of such firework items was taken by PESO.

(b) No conclusive evidence is available to establish that crackers complying with the notified noise norms would prove dangerous to persons suffering from breathing problem.

(c) There is no category of fireworks as yet called 'blacklisted crackers'. As informed by the Delhi Police, as and when a complaint is received about a licensed shopkeeper that he is not licensed to sell the particular type of cracker(s), verification on ground is done and if the complaint is substantiated, action is initiated to cancel the license or a case is registered against the said shopkeeper.

Forest fires

1913. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loss suffered annually due to forest fire in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has prepared any action plan to fight with the forest fire;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in the process of saving forests from the fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) As per the reports received from various State and Union Territory Forest Departments, the quantum of loss suffered annually due to forest fire is given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(b) to (d) Forest fire management involves prevention, timely detection, control and monitoring. A combination of technologies such as Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System *etc.* is being used for detection and monitoring of forest fires. Under the Centrally Sponsored—Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, Forest Fire Control and Management is one of the components. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories to take up various activities for effective prevention and control of forest fires including use of modern technology. The total assistance provided by this Ministry for forest-fire prevention and control to the State/Union Territory Governments for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 3149 lakhs.

Statement

The State/UT-wise quantum of loss suffered annually due to forest-fire in the country

Sl. No.	States	Reported Loss in a Year (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Insignificant loss.
2.	Bihar	Details not available.
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.15
4.	Gujarat	13.93
5.	Goa	Details not available.
6.	Haryana	3.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	44.47
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.44
9.	Jharkhand	Only ground fire, no significant loss.
10.	Karnataka	1.16
11.	Kerala	2.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Insignificant loss.
13.	Maharashtra	24.33
14.	Orissa	Only ground fire, no significant loss.
15.	Punjab	7.50
16.	Rajasthan	No major loss has been reported
17.	Tamil Nadu	No major loss has been reported.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3.30
19.	Uttarakhand	3.67
20.	West Bengal	16.81
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	-Nil-
22.	Assam	Sporadic fires due to shifting cultivation.
23.	Manipur	Sporadic fires due to shifting cultivation.
24.	Meghalaya	Insignificant loss.
25.	Mizoram	Details not available.
26.	Nagaland	No significant loss.

1	2	3
27.	Sikkim	1.00
28.	Tripura	Details not available.
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Insignificant loss.
30.	Chandigarh	-Nil-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.27
32.	Daman and Diu	-Nil-
33.	Delhi	-Nil-
34.	Lakshadweep	-Nil-
35.	Puducherry	-Nil-

Tiger Conservation Plans

1914. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tiger Conservation Plans of the Satkosia-Baisipalli Tiger Reserve, Sunabeda Tiger Reserve (Proposed), Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Indira Gandhi Tiger Reserve, Sariska Tiger Reserve, Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve, Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve, Anamalai Tiger Reserve and Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, have been submitted to the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the concerned States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages being proposed to be relocated from the existing tiger reserves during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans; and

(d) the details, Reserve-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Indicative Tiger Conservation Plans have been received from all the 37 tiger reserves. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has accorded only 'in-principle' approval for creation of Sunabeda Tiger Reserve.

(c) and (d) As per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, read with the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2007, village relocation from core/critical tiger habitat is an ongoing, elaborate process. Funding support in this regard is provided to States based on proposals for village relocation received *vis-a-vis* the core/critical tiger habitats notified by them under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Reserve-wise details of such support provided to States for village relocation during the last and current financial years of the Plan period are given in the Statement.